The Great Union Mass Convention at Nashville.

OUR SPECIAL REPORT OF ITS PROCEEDINGS

Invense Enthusiasm of the Loyal Tennesseeans.

Middle Tennessee Stands by the "Good Old Flag."

The Nashville Capitol Full to Repletion.

Stirring Union Speeches of Colonel William II. Polk, Messrs. Wisener, Stokes, O'Brien and Others.

Enthusiastic Demonstration on the Appearance of Gov. Johnson.

HIS ELECTRIC SPEECH TO THE MULTITUDE

INCIDENTS OF THE CREAT LOVAL REUNION.

UNION PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE BRIGHTENING.

Hall of the House of Representatives, Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1862.

R is now ten o'clock in the morning, and the Amerisign has just been placed over the Speaker's chair in the hall of the House of Representatives. The galle, set of men, in citizens' dress, with but here and there nd influential citizens. The lobby is crowded; but there is no noise or confusion. A hum of conversation only breaks the silence. The hall, as large and fully as ented a more interesting appearance; for the

At half-past eleven o'clock the hall was crowded to exnor Johnson, with General Wm. B. Campbell, and ous other distinguished citizens of Tennessee, en-

called the assemblage to order, and proposed that Gen. Wm. B. Campbell be selected as President of the Conven tion, which was adopted, and General Campbell took the chair amid great applause. The organization complete

President—W. B. Campbell, of Wilson.

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Farrington, of Shelby; W. W. Carter, of Wilson; Jo. Clark, of Dekalb; Dr. Brown, of Bradley; Robert S. Rawlston, of Marion; Ben. Harlan, of Maury; Dr. Wheeler, of Rutherford; S. H. Gordon, of Smith; Wm. B. Lewis, of Davidson; Jos. G. Meadom, W. F. Hradford, of Obion.

Scoretaries—S. C. Mercer, of Davidson; Joseph R. Hood, of Hamilton.

The cheering having subsided, Gen. CAMPBELL arese and

addressed the auditory as follows:—

Crizens of Tennasers.—We have passed through a gloomy year-but light begins to dawn from the east i can see it dawning. Who can believe that people enjoying the blessings of government they have enjoyed under the constitution of the United States could have been precipitated into a revolution against that government—the best ever conceived by the mind of man. (Applause.) Those who oppose the government do so upon the ground of the election of a man, not on the ground of opposition to the government. This was the cause that created a mania which arose i ke a miarma over the South, and by the aid of active, designing, ambificua men, precipitated the country into a civil war unprecedented in the history of nations. This was the little cause, this was the little reason, urged by the authers of this great rebellion. General C. likened the case to that of the French Revolution, when the French citizens became maddened, and committed the widest excesses. The Union men, he said, never despaired for a moment that Tennessee would be estored to the federal government, and the old far, wave over and notes. It have the little means. sed the auditory as follows:that Tennessee would be restored to the federal govern-ment, and the old fag wave over and protect the people. We have it over us now (pointing to the Stars and Stripes above his head) and it will remain there. (Loud applause.) He explained the delay in suppressing the robelion, on the ground that the government had made no prepara-tions before it burst forth. But they are now prepared, and they can and will put down the robellion—(cheers)— and the constitution, under which they have so long lived, be again recognized and respected. He referred to the delusion under which they have so long that the federal government was antegonistic to them and sheir interests. He said he did not come here to taunt those who had been concerned in getting up the

tonished to hear the hand-Fifty-first Obje-start up the

Stokes, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to draft reso retired at once, and among the sudience, which now numbered some fifteen hundred, including a few genteel

"A good Union man from Bedford county-a man of

wealth and standing," was the reply.

In a short time, in response to a call, a good looking, and health, took the speaker's stand, and spoke as

the error of their ways. He would deal with treason in high places as treason should be dealt with; but he would show mercy to the soldiers. He had said to his beloved constituents in Bedford, "If war comes, your breasts will have to be bared to the foc, while voor leaders will go forth as major generals and brigatiers." (Laughter.) They have their sons, and some gray haired fathers are in the Confederate army. He wanted them to come back, and would receive them jorfully. But as for Jeff Davis and the other leaders, he would leave them to the judgment of the authorities. (Loud applause.)

After a patriotic air by the band, there were loud cries Frairow Critzane—I am gratified once more to address you. I am truly gratified to be permitted once more to address my fellow citizens under the Stars and Stripes. A round of appliance, Mr. S. romarked that he was the compression of the star of t

the Peace Commissioners from Tennessee to Washington. The judge had been reporting to the people that they had been to President Lincoln, and, on their knees, asked him if they would not let them have this or that. The report was that they were refused. It so happened that the Peace Congress had adjourned and gone home before Lincoln was inaugurated. (Laughter.) Mr. S. did not think very highly of the Peace Congress. He proceeded to deeplet the disadvantages of being out of the Union, stating that the South would less the benefit of the guarantees of the constitution and the advantages of the Fugitive Slave law. He said slaves would escape, and would continue to escape so long as they were on American soil. He was asked what was to be done by this convention. He replied, to adopt resolutions and an address, so that their brothers and friends in the Confederate army would know the fact that if they return to loyalty they will be interceded for and everything done to restore them to their former position in the confidence of the community. Let them, said Mr. S., in the name of God, come home and return to their allegiance. Some say it won't do to desert; it would be dichonorable. But he maintained that it was not dishonosable for an honest man to desert and attend to the wants of his suffering wife and children, rather than to stay in the Southern army and it Jeff. Javis course them into two years' lenger service. (Applause.) Can the South succeed? (Cries of "No, no.") Every man who is honest and knows what he says knows that they tamot. The Southern army as an army of forced conscripts. I see the federal army now. They are moving on. One regiment leaves and another-arrives. If fifty thousand men are not enough one hundred thousand will come. The South cannot succeed, and I am free to say she ought not to succeed, and I am free to say she ought not to succeed, (Continued applause.) There being no prospect of success, he therefore exhorted sh who had deserted the old flag to return to their allegiance. The high on

and Col. Wm. H. Poix, of Columbia, brother of ex-Presi

listening to several interesting speeches, I propose that we now adjourn entil after dinner.

Cries of "No."" "No.""

Col. Potx—Then you prefer dining on patriotism. (Laughter and cheers.) Col. P. proce ded to say that a year ago he did not know whether it would be a year or ten years before he could again address an audience in Fennessee. He chanced to be in Nashville when the State was stampeded out of the Union. He heard the song of the inberiate in the streets, and saw the glorious old flag dragged through the streets and wampled in the dust. He saw tears in the eyes of an old man as he wilmessed the scene, and he then swore that he would never case in his effects until the flag was restored. It is now restored. It is now restored. It flies over us. And he swore now, and he saked his audience to join him in the eath, never again to see it torn down. (Applause.) He appealed to them as Tonnesseeans to say to their wives and children to stand by the alitars baptized by the blood of their forciathers. We know, he said, what the past has been. But what of the future—what shall the future be? That is the question which addresses itself to the people of Tennessee at this time, while their homes are menneed by bands of marauders and thieves. He saw before him many manly faces, and he urged his hearers to gird on their armor and drive thesse depredators away. If the heart of the people of Tennessee will respond to it, he would go as a private in the ranks and drive the marauders from the confines of the State. (Applause.) There was a hazard on the result if nothing was done. To-day the safety of the wife and babes of many a loyal fenuesseen is hazarded, and he is a coward who will not hoyal or disloyal must triumph. There is no half-way in the matter. Our heel must be put upon the necks of the enemy, or their heel will be put upon the necks of the enemy, or their heel will be put upon the necks of the enemy, or their heel will be put upon the necks of the enemy, or their heel will be put upon the necks of the enemy

Upon the conclusion of Col. Polk's remarks there were loud cries for "Johnson!" "Johnson!" "Johnson!" and, although the dinner hour had been passed, the large audience, numbering over three thousand-the hall and galleries hold that number, and they were all crowded, including the lobbles—seemed to join simultaneously in the cry for the favorite son of the fast regenerating, fast becoming loyal State of Tennessee. A few minutes clapsed before Gov. Johnson made his appearance; but

Renewed applauses.) There is one question, continued Governor Johnson, placing much stress upon his observations, which underlies all others at this juncture—one underlying all others—Is say what I know, and I know what I say and foel—that is, the struggle to know whether man is capable of solf-government.—Whether man is capable of solf-government. He believed that the question of slavery was made the pretext for breaking up the government. For sold the question of slavery was made the pretext for breaking up the government. A continuation of the continuation

able audience, a large number of ladies being present.

The Passenser introduced to the audience Col. Lawn
D. Campella, of Ohio, who entertained them for an hour
and a half in a speech of much force and effect. He took

D. CAMPREIL, of Ohlo, who entertained them for an hour and a half in a speech of much force and effect. He took hold of the slavery question and the inevitable negro in a manner that could not have been but satisfactory to the most intense Southerner. He said they did not want their negroes in Ohio—all they did want was for the South to keep them away. The order in his camp was that none should remain there after sundown; if found there after that time he was kicked out.

General Dunorr was called upon and delivered a few remarks in an eloquent manner. He spoke encouragingly of the state of affairs. Said the soldiers had nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the South, and all that they desired to do was to protect the honor and the flag of the Union.

He was followed by Jonnay Stokes, Eq., a prominent citizen of Tennessee, who said the people of Tennessee have long been borne down by a tyranny both of body and mind. He saked where was the secessionist who believed there was any chance for the success of the Souther He appealed to the mothers and sisters to age their efforts to step the effusion of blood. If the men in the Southern army could come home there would be an immense majority in favor of embracing the old Stars and Stripes. Music of the Union was explained to be the pursuit of John Morgan's theeving gang at the rate of the knots an hour by General Dumont's Kentucky and Tennessee troops. (Applause.)

Russett Triersmy, Esq., next spoke. He referred to the remarks of the Vice President of the Southern confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens. In Milledgey life, Ga., when he declared that this was the jaradiage of governments.

ments.
Several other speakers addressed the assemblage, when the Convention, nearly at midnight, adjourned are

Personal Intelligence.

Gen. Cadwafiader, of Philadelphia; Judge Warren, R. W. Hooper and J. Borland, of Boston, and Capt J. M. Anderson, of the Twelth regiment United States Infantry, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Governor Cortin, of Ponnsylvania; Dr. G. H. Gray, Charles Cisoney and A. Plummer and wife, of Boston; A. D. Smith, of Prov. dence, and Lieutenant A. K. Hughes, of the United States Army, are stopping at the Fifth Avenne Hotel.

Colonel W. H. Nobles and Captain Rice, from Port Royal; Major Pauliding and Captain Wikinson, of the United States Army; S. De Wolfe, of Salt Lake City: Capt. James B. Eads of St. Louis; J. S. Rarey, of Ohio; Ligut. W. H. White, of St. Paul; A Welch, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Greene, of Rhode Island, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Channesy Vibbard, of Albary. Gr.

w. H. Green, a Raccopy of Albany; General W. Sutton, Dr. Winstow Lewis, C. W. Moore and Mr. Hancock and family, of Boston; Major Sawyer, Major Huntington, G. Martin and J. M. Locke, of the United States Army, and H. B. Royston, of Baltimore, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, and J. A. Burch, of Buffalo: Hon. T. M. Pemeroy, of Auburn; H. H. and F. Dodge, of Washington; G. M. Walker and M. Appleton, of Boston; W. G. Angell and wife and H. T. Green, of Providence, and E. Chapman and wife, of Utica, are stopping at the Astor House.

ouge.

General Millson formerly member of Congress for the orfolk district, of Virginia, was at his residence in Nor-lik on the 14th instant. He was reported to goodhea th

nd spirits.

An English nobleman, the Earl of Danmore, is reported.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Arrival of Members of the Cabinet-Im-

to Trade with Norfolk, &c. FORTRES MONROE, May 15, 1862. A cold northeast wind, accompanied with a rain storm, nas set in.

In consequence of the storm there is no despatch to

Cherrystone this afternoon.

Secretary Seward and Secretary Welles and Attorney General Bates arrived here this morning, and proceeded to Noriolk with Commodore Goldsberough.

surrounding country; also prohibiting the transportation there of supplies or merchandise of any kind, whether by sutions or otherwise; and also prohibiting officers, sol-diers and citizens from visiting the city, except on business connected with the troops belonging to the Depart-

We understand that the embarge upon travel to Forress Monroe from Baltimore will soon be removed, and

free travel to and fro resumed. Adams! Express Company, having secured a location

Lieutenant Cardeross, one of the most useful members

of the staff of General Wool, has been appointed Assistant

#### NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

are pouring into town, under the mistaken belief that ur army is retreating, and a knowledge that detach ments of robel cavalry are visiting every farm house years. The secessionists along the route to Harrisonburg

Yesterday afternoon a band of about three hundred mounted guerillas made a dash on the railroad guard be-yond Front Royal, and killed one and took fourteen prisners, all belonging to the Twenty eighth Pennsylvania ratiroad bridge, fifty feet high and three hundred and fifty feet long, over the north fork of the Shenan oah, was completed to-night.

The track will be taid and trains will pass to morro forenoon. The work was constructed in forty hours, un der the superintendence of G. W. Nagie, governmen

It is currently reported that Milroy and Schenck are i

## NEWS FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 16, 1862. ana's, has arrived. Three companies of that regiment composed of Frenchmen, arrived lately, who were unable to obtain work, food or money, and who were obliged to enlist. Under the thirty days' conscript law they were compelled to enlist for the war. He reports the whole army without coffee. At one time, for more than three days, they were without rations. He says Van Dorn and Price left Corinth eight days ago. It is no known where they have gone. The weather is clear and ot, and the roads are very dusty.

BRFORE CORNER, May 16, 1862.

It having been sattsfactorily shown that spies have visited our camp, crossed the Tennessee river, and proceeded on in the night by "dug outs" to Florence, Ala. it was deemed necessary to exclude all civilians from

Jackson, Miss., thence to Jackson, Tenn., and back to until his return there he was guarded by unarmed men.
A contraband, the intimate friend of General Hardee's servant Jack, has also arrived. He reports that it had been told him that Hardee was very sick of the war and

CAIRO, May 16, 1862. Military affairs at Pittsburg remain unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1862.

The steamer Gladiator, from Pittsburg, has arrived. There was a rumor that General Beauregard had sent a flag of truce to General Halleck asking an armistice of ten days. This was subsequently corroborated by descriers, who said the matter was under consideration when the

CAIRO, May 16, 1862.

The steamer De Soto has arrived from the fleet. She brought no news. Not a gun or a mortar had been fired by either side for two days. The rebels and federals are

LOUISVILLE, May 16, 1862.

The steamer Wm. Wailace is on the river with 138 of

The Great Troy Fire.
STATEMENT OF THE LOSSES BY THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TROY, May 16, 1862.

panies by the recent fire in this city. The figures are believed to be nearly accurate, and differ essentially

| Ætna, Hartford \$46,000                              | Metropolitan, N. York\$45, |
|--|----------------------------|
| Albany City 900                                      | Market, New York. 5,       |
| Astor 0,000  | Montauk, Brooklyn. 20,     |
| Albany, Albany 13,500                                | Massasolt, Springfi'd 30   |
| Atna, New York 7,000                                 | Merchants', Hartf'rd 30    |
| Atlantic, Brooklyn 60,000                            | Mechanics and Trd's 7.     |
| Atlantic, Providence 17,000                          | Mochanics, Brooklyn 1,     |
| American Providen'e 7.000                            | Merchants', N. York 3.     |
| Arctic, New York 6,500                               | Manhattan, N. York 72,     |
| Am. Exchange, N.Y. 8.000                             | N. Western, Oswego 22,0    |
| Albany Mutual 6,000                                  | New England, Hart-         |
| Beekman, New York 40,000                             | ford 12 (                  |
| B evoort, New York. 6.000                            | Norwich, 12,               |
| Commerce, Albany 2,000                               | New Amsterdam, N.          |
| Continental, N. York 15,600                          | York 28,0                  |
| Corn Exchange 17,000                                 | New York Fire and          |
| City Fire, Hartford. 10,500                          | Marine 5,4                 |
| City Fire, N. Haven, 10,000                          | National, N. Y 3,6         |
| Commonwealth, N.Y. 5,700                             | Ningara 1,                 |
| Commercial, N. York 5,000                            | North American 1,          |
| City, New York 3,000                                 | Phonix, N. Y 14,0          |
| Exchange, New York 14,400                            | Pacific, N. Y 17,0         |
| Excelsior, New York 5,000                            | Phonix, Hartford., 32.0    |
| Equitable 3,000                                      | Park, N. Y 5.              |
| Fulton, New York., 14,000                            | People's, N. Y 5,0         |
| Fireman's, N. York. 5,000<br>Gebhard, New York 4,000 | Peter Cooper, N. Y. S.     |
| Gebhard, New York 4,000                              | RogerWilliams, Prov 3.0    |
| Hope, Providence 20,000                              | Rutgers, N. Y 3.6          |
| Home, New York 11,300                                | Resolute, N.Y 5,           |
| Humboldt, N. York. 2,000                             | Republic, N. Y 3.9         |
| Hartford, Hartford. 27,000                           | Springfield, Mass 42.0     |
| Hampden, Spring-                                     | Standard, N. Y 5,0         |
| field 5,500  | Stuyvesant 2.1             |
| Hope, New York 3,000                                 | Security, N. Y 28,0        |
| Howard, New York, 10,000                             | Thames, Nor., Ct 6.3       |
| Irving, New York 7,200                               | Tradesmen's, N. Y. 2,0     |
| Jefferson, New York 5,000                            | Troy Mutual 120,0          |
| Lamar, New York 7,200                                | Unity London 20,0          |
| Lorillard, New York 26,000                           | Washington, Prov. 24.0     |
| Liverpool and Lon'o.157,000                          | Washington, N. Y., 3,6     |
| Lafayette, New York 16,000                           | Western, Pittsfield. 40,0  |
| Lennex, New York . 4,000                             | Williamsburg, B'k'n 30,0   |
| Merchants', Provi-                                   | World's Safe Ins. Co.      |
| dence  | Troy 8.0                   |
| Mercantile, N. York. 8,000                           |                            |
| Total  |                            |

FATAL ACCURAT ON THE PLUSHING RAILROAD .- A col. ision took place on the Flushing Railroad, near Winfield, yesterday afternoon, between a manure and a passunger train, which resulted in the engineer of the latter train being killed and the fireman seriously injured. The being gilled and the inclams servously injured. The manure train, it appears, belonged to the Long Island Haliroad Company, and was crossing the track of the Flushing Company at the above mentioned point, when the passenger train came along and was dashed off the road. The engines and cars were badly damaged: but, strange to say, all the passengers escaped uninjured. It is thought that the blame, if any there be, rests upon the engineer of the manure train.

### NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Advance of the Union Army Towards Richmond.

Rebel Attack on Our Wagon Trains.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Splendid Conduct of Our Troops in the Battle of Williamsburg,

Despatch from General McClellan. Camp, Nineteen Miles From Williamsburg, May 11, 1862.

Without waiting further for official reports, which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimony to e splendid conduct of Hooker's and Kearney's divivoterans. Hooker's division for hours gallantly with-stood the attack of greatly superior numbers, with very ortunes of the day, and came most gallantly into action. I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other mmands, and do not wish to do injustice to them by

I now have in regard to the troops above named when I first telegraphed they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and I shall rejoice to do full justice to all en-GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

CUMPERLAND, Va., May 13, 1862.

Another Start Towards Richmond—A Telious Murch—A
Negro Miller—The Water Route Open for Supplies—Our
General and a "Secother"—An Atlack on Our Wagon Train-A Shirmish-General McClellan's E. cape, de.
This morning at four o'clock we struck our tents at the Jones Farm and commenced a tedious march to this foriorn locality, known as Cumberland. Our route lay nearly parallel with the Pamunkey river, through the most impenetrable forcets of pines, matted tagether like a sylvan retreat than like the track of a hostile erable little shanties, which is a much more fitting name for them than houses, and occasionally a which would disappear instanter when the attention of actually came across a gristmill, which was in full operation grinding corn, and had for "boss" a negro, who, if Parnum had possession of him, would make for him a fortune, by being caged up and called a new species of the "What Is it?" The soldiers behaved with great propriety, and in no instance were they allowed to make the slightest infringement upon the property of the

At an early hour in the morning, while the troops were at a halt and were lying along the narrow road, General McCleilan rode through to the head of the column, and created quite a stir among the troops, who received him hought of and universally loved by his soldiers than it

rebels which we passed during the march of over

The march was one of great toll and privation. Now way, where four men could scarcely walk abreast; after-wards through a miserable swamp or bettem, where the wheels of the artillery sank up to the hub, &c. But at 11st, just as I was preparing to give up the ghost from sheer exhaustion, and the troops were trudging along under their packs of baggage, beneath a scarching sun and amid clouds of dust, which at times threatened to put an end to the march by destroying our powers of respiration, we reached the brow of a hill, and below us, upon a plain upon the banks of the river, lay spread before us a sight as beautiful as it was warlike. Two brigades by in the field upon their arms, and long trains of wagons were finding their way along the serpectine roat to the camp ground, and a perfect fleet of shipping hay moved in the stream, where twenty-four hours since floated the "ray of Secasia." The gambeats had opened the way, and thus enabled our grand army to receive supplies which would have taken weeks to transport by land.

Ever since we have commenced our march into the interior it has been the habit to place guards at the borses that were situated on the line of march. This

"Yes." How long did you serve?"

"How long did you serve?"

"Last Wednesday."

As these questions were being asked and answered in about as insolent and nonchalant a manner as could possibly be musiered for the occasion by the "original" inhabitant, our General tooked at the man with that quiet, plereing manner which characterizes him, and at length informed the gard that they should proceed to join their regiment, and leave the gentiemna to guard himself and property. The "original" inhabitant, issing considerable of his bravado air, turned and imploringly said:—"General, do not take the guard away from my house. I have a wife and daughter, sixteen years old, and I would ask for them protection."

"Sir," said the General, warming up, but speaking in a calm, quiet manner, "I respect the virtue of your wife and daughter; but, for yourselt, I will tell you that I would ram such consummate scoundrels into a hollow log and blow you to the devil. The guard may remain at your house as long as my division remains, but after that I shall leave you to manage your own affairs." The guard was left and the General rode oif, leaving Mr. "Secesh" to work for his own salvation.

Most if not all the men in this quarter are in the rebell army, and to find a house occupied is a rarity. Our commanded by General Frankin, the latter gentleman having been placed in charge of the division formerly commanded by General Frankin, the latter gentleman having been placed in charge of a cope a derence.

An attempt was made this afternoon by the rebels on our left to capture some of our wagons, hundreds of which line the roads between here and flack House Point; but up to this writing (half-past seven o'clock P. M.) I camed learn that they have succeeded in taking any, although there are a number of wagons still on the road, and some within two or three miss of the emmy "gickels. Two men of the Second Brigach, whose worked harder to have obtained possession of it. As it was the situation was r

"skedaddied."
It is reported here to night that two robel regiments have been cut off in their retreat by the burning of Bottom bridge by our forces. If this be true, they are, is the language of the ogre, "My meat."

Sr. Loves, May 16, 1562. The notorious jayhawker Cleveland, whose band of obbers has infested Northern Kansas for some months robbers has infested Northern Kamas for some months past, was arrested at Gesawajomie on the 11th ines. by Lieutenant Walker and ten mon of the Kansas Sixth regiment. Cleveland broke away from his guard and was killed while attempting to sautpe. One of his band named Barbour was arrested at the same time, and takes a local takes are to be a supported by the same time, and takes to Fort Leavenworth for safe keeping.

# The Ningara at Boston.

Bosens, May 16, 1862. The Ningara, from Halifax, arrived here at a quarter two !'. M. She was detained by fog. The bag and mails go by the Gre o'clock train.